6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

12 per cent. of earners. This percentage is due to the city being the summer capital of His Highness' Government which gives it an advantage over other towns in getting her sons enlisted in Government service. Professions and liberal arts give employment to 4 per cent. of earners. Persons living on their own means of income are 2 per cent. while vague occupations and domestic service claim 18 per cent. leaving 1 per cent. to unproductive works.

236. Jammu City.—The number of earners, working dependents and non-working dependents is shown in the margin. The earners form nearly 36 per cent. of the population of the city while non-working dependents are 31 per cent. of it, the working dependents making up the rest.

Earners	..	..	13,744
Working dependents	..	..	5,053
Non-working dependents	..	..	10,677

The exploitation of animals and vegetation supports nearly 20 per cent. of earner which is a much higher figure than reported by the city of Srinagar. In minerals again we find only one solitary worker. Industry accounts for engagement of 20 per cent. of earners compared to 43 per cent. of Srinagar city. The chief industries are those of wood, metal, food, dress and toilet. In transport 5 per cent. of earners are engaged and transport by road is the chief form of transport in the city. Trade claims 15 per cent. of earners compared to 8 per cent. of Srinagar. The city is the terminus of a railway and the possibilities of expansion of trade are numerous. The customs barrier, however, seriously cripples trade. Public force and administration engage 21 per cent. of workers. The city is the winter capital of His Highness' Government and this high percentage is the result of the presence of Government offices in the city at the time of taking Census. Professions and liberal arts have 7 per cent. of earners while 3 per cent. are such as live on their income. Domestic service and vaguely returned occupations account for 22 per cent. of earners and leave 2 per cent. to unproductive groups.

237. Educated Unemployment.—A special feature of the 1931 Census was the institution of an enquiry into the volume of unemployment prevailing amongst persons who have received English education. The schedule was drafted and printed in English and vernacular and the enumerating agency was instructed to get it filled by the unemployed themselves. Either the news did not reach all quarters or the unemployed scented the purpose as being of no immediate benefit to them, the results were not convincing and fell short of the expectation. Though it was possible to obtain statistics from various communities of the number of unemployed of each community and judge the accuracy of Census returns, the attempt was abandoned mainly due to the apprehension that each community will seek to exaggerate the volume of unemployment and we will be placed between scylla and charybdis of either accepting their statements in toto or getting them re-examined by a further prolonged enquiry. Moreover, the problem of unemployment in a country where English literacy is so low as in the State cannot be acute and the mountains in labour, even if undertaken, would have produced a poor mouse only.

238. The unemployed who possess a higher qualification than that of a matric are 289 only exclusive of 73 unemployed who are below 20 years of age. Of these 226 are Brahmans and 26 other Hindus. The Muslims number 37 only. It is very much in the fitness of things that the Brahman who inherits traditions of learning from the past should be most exposed to the uncertainty of employment. The Muslims and others who have a stake in the land naturally do not take to education keenly especially when the education provided in schools and colleges is of a purely literary nature and does not enable the bookish student to pursue any calling except that of a clerk in Government service without further training. The depressed classes do not reveal any unemployment and the obvious reason is that very few members of that community have the means and capacity to undergo a course of literary education which eventually turns out to be a drug in the market. The Anglo-Indians and other classes also have no li...ate unemployed due to their small numbers in the State.

Those below 20 are still too young to complain of unemployment and the fact that no one above 40 is unemployed confirms the belief that they will soon be absorbed somewhere. 162* 464

239. The unemployed when looked at from the point of view of occupation of their fathers disclose an interesting tale. The cultivators come first with menials in the second and artisans in the third place. The cultivator whose calling is not so remunerative as that of a trader or industrialist, takes to education in the hope of finding a financial Elysium which will set him at ease as regards demands of revenue and the money-lender and social customs. It is a pity that their sons have disillusioned them. The motive of menials and artisans is not different. All look upon education as a solvent of financial worries which, however, in its present form it is not.

240. When we look to the qualfications of the unemployed we find that the possessor of British degree is in a glorious minority of one. All others have Indian degrees appended to their names. The largest proportion is made up of academic degrees like M. A., B. A. and M. L. C.[1] There are only three Bachelors of Engineering and one Bachelor of Law amongst the unemployed who may be said to have specialised in a particular line.

241. The number of those who are discontented with their employment is 26 which is really much lower than one would expect.

The stylish living which comes so easy to the English literate at school and college when they live on the hard-earned money of their parents is difficult to keep up at a later age when the employment they get does not bring them abundance of money and they have to pool their small earnings in a joint family. Their discontent is thus easily understood. Moreover, discontent is a necessary condition of progress, and it is really surprising that the only class which should be most vociferous in expressing its dis-satisfaction with existing conditions should be almost mute.

242. Besides the above we have got about 251 under-matrics between the ages of 20-39 who are also seeking the '*El Dorado*' of employment which may be taken as a synonym for Government service. Their tale is not different and need not detain us further. They have got 75 persons below 20 and 2 above 40 who are also unemployed.

243. Decaying Industries.—The following industries are either decaying or have decayed in the State:— 178

1. Shawl-weaving in Basohli tehsil.
2. Manufacture of woolen blankets, woolen Pattis and shoes in Ramnagar tehsil.
3. Lungi and Salwar manufacture in Muzaffarabad tehsil.
4. Paper manufacture in Udhampur and Srinagar tehsils.
5. Calico printing in Samba.

244. Shawl-weaving in Basohli.—The weaving industry of Basohli owed its origin to the patronage of the then Raja of the place who imported a few workmen from Kashmir and got it started. The initiative attracted other workers and the contagion spread to local inhabitants till the industry throve so well that it counted 1,400 establishments and shops dealing in shawls. 178 288

The raw material came from Ladakh and Tibet and was supplied by the traders of Amritsar who took in return the finished product and sold it in the Punjab and Bengal and even exported it to France where a brisk demand existed. The export was unrestricted except that a duty of annas eight per loom was levied by the then Raja.

1 [Errata: read "S.L.C."; cf. errata sheet, p. 339 category 116 -- Analyst]